

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1261. 日六初月六年五十二緒光

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

四拜禮

號三十月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP) Yen 12,000,000  
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.  
Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO, KOUBE,  
NAGASAKI, LONDON,  
LYONS, NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,  
BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LD.  
HONGKONG AGENCY: INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
S. CHOI, Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1899. [382]

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.**  
Authorized Capital 1,000,000  
Paid-up Capital 324,374  
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.  
Board of Directors:  
Chun Kit Shan, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. Kwai Loi Chuen, Esq.  
D. Gillies, Esq. J. T. Lums, Esq.  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.  
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1899. [8]

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP 800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 800,000  
RESERVE FUND 500,000  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.  
T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1899. [34]

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND 10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 10,000,000  
COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
K. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.  
N. A. SHERR, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
E. Goetz, Esq.  
A. Haupt, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.  
R. H. Hill, Esq. P. Sachs, Esq.  
The Hon. J. J. Kewick, Esq. E. Shelling, Esq.  
A. McConachie, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.  
CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WARD, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.**  
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [139]

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.**  
ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1896.  
SINGAPORE BRANCH:  
SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1899.  
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Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [139]

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [139]

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SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1899.

## Intimations.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN, &c.	Bombay	G. D. Saunderson, R.N.R.	About 19th July	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	Parramatta	A. Symons	About 21st July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Ballaarat	C. L. W. Field	18th, 22nd July	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Kosuta	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 22nd July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Sootra	T. H. Hilde, R.N.R.	About 30th July	Freight only.
LONDON	Manila	R. L. Haddock, R.N.R.	About 10th August	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to  
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [5]

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**  
On Monthly Terms from 1st May, 1899.

**CLUB WHISKY IS THE BEST.**  
\$12.00 PER DOZEN  
H. PRICE & Co.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1899. [20]

**AQUARIUS.**  
"A PERFECT TABLE WATER."  
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th July, 1899. [15]

**THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.**  
No. 11, BUND, YOKOHAMA.  
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.  
The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.  
Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.  
E. V. SIOEN, Manager.  
Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [30]

**W. POWELL & Co.**  
NEW SHOES, NEW HATS  
VILLAINERY REQUISITES

## Intimations.

### UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,  
FOR THE  
UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LD., LONDON,  
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS AND PACKINGS,  
HYDRAULIC AND SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds  
"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.  
ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.  
ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.  
SUPERINTENDENT: THOS. SKINNER.  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

**PEAK HOTEL AND CRAIGIEBURN.**  
THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the "TRAMWAY TERMINUS," 1,350 feet above sea level.  
CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLEASANT GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK HOTEL.  
Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southly breezes in Summer with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.  
Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.  
GEO. J. CASANOVA, Manager.  
City Office, 7, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 4th January, 1899. [38]

**HOTEL ORIENTE, MANILA.**  
THE Public are informed that this FINE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL is to-day entirely under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, and is now on a par with the best managed Eastern Hotels. All the latest improvements and conveniences have been added to the building, including Electric Light throughout.  
The Premises are specially constructed for the tropics, and every attention is paid to the Comfort and Convenience of Guests.  
Cuisine of the best, and Prices Moderate.  
A First-Class Livery Stable is attached to the HOTEL.  
[804]

**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS WOULD NOT HAPPEN**  
IF YOU USE  
**ESSET'S FLUID,**  
THE STRONGEST KNOWN  
DISINFECTANT.  
WATKINS & CO., 66, QUEEN'S ROAD-CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1899. [14]

**THE PHARMACY.**  
HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF  
**WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.**  
Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Nerve Tonic.  
Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER  
**TAN SAN.**  
FLETCHER & CO. and CARMICHAEL & CO.  
[23]

**PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.**  
THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for  
SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHOGE AND ULCERATION  
OF THE BOWELS.  
Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.  
Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale.  
THE PETER SYS COMPANY,  
(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),  
9, Old China Street, Shanghai.  
12th October, 1898. [142]

**THE WEST-POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVENTY CENTS per Share, for the SIX months ending 30th June, 1899, will be PAYABLE on the 28th instant, on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at COMPANY'S OFFICE.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 25th instant, on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.  
WEST-POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1899. [902a]

**Auction.**  
PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.  
Situata at WEST-POINT, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, MARINE LOT NO. 183.  
Next the Gas Works, known as HOWARD'S GODOWNS.  
To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION.  
TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1899, at 10 o'clock.  
In the afternoon, precisely, on the Spot, HOWARD'S GODOWNS, Traya Wei.  
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to  
M. J. D. STEPHENS, Auctioneer, 10, Queen's Road, Central.  
Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers, 24th June, 1899. [141]

**HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE.  
IN accordance with the provisions of No. 10 of the Articles of Association, the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1899, of Eight per Cent on the Paid-up Capital. DIVIDEND WARRANTS PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on WEDNESDAY the 26th July.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st July 1899 until both days inclusive.  
J. B. LINDSAY, General Manager.

**THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND 10,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 10,000,000  
COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899. [139]

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SINGAPORE BRANCH:  
SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1899.  
SINGAPORE BRANCH:  
SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1899.  
SINGAPORE BRANCH:  
SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1899.

## Intimation.

### THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of July, 1899 (being an amendment of the Resolution originally proposed at such Meeting), will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, viz.  
That the Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted to this Meeting be and the same are hereby approved with the following alterations made therein:  
1. With the words "in Hongkong and elsewhere" inserted in clause 1, section (a), line 1, of the said Memorandum of Association between the words "to carry on" and the words "the business of".  
2. With the number 3 placed before the last clause in the said Memorandum of Association beginning "the Capital of the Company" and with the latter portion of such clause beginning with the words "with power to divide" down to the end of the clause eliminated.  
3. With the words "as the General Meeting meeting upon the resolution thereof shall direct and if no direction be given" inserted in Article Number 37 line 2 of the said Articles of Association between the words "excepted thereto" and the words "as the Directors shall determine".  
4. With the words "(if any)" inserted between the words "sums" and "as" and the words "in General Meeting" inserted between the words "Company" and "may" in Article Number 74 line 3 of the said Articles of Association.  
5. With all the words after the word "shall" in line 1 of Article Number 100 of the said Articles of Association eliminated down to the end of the Article and with the following words inserted instead thereof: "three days at least previously to the meeting be served on the registered holders of shares in the manner in which notices are hereinafter directed to be served".  
And that pursuant to the Provisions of the Companies (Memorandum of Association) Ordinance, 1890 the form of the Company's Constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth (after making the before mentioned alterations therein) and such Articles of Association (after making the before mentioned alteration therein) for the Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 29th of August, 1863, and for all Regulations of the Company subsequently made and now in force and that the Directors be authorized to apply to the Court to confirm the RESOLUTION under the said Ordinance.  
Dated the 4th day of July, 1899.  
By Order of the Board:  
T. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Queen's Building, Victoria, Hongkong. [875a]

**Insurance.**  
**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**  
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1899. [18]

**To be Let.**  
TO LET UNTIL JUNE 1900.  
A PRATA CENTRAL—Whole lot Part of Rooms formerly occupied by the Institution of ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS of HONGKONG.  
Single Rooms from \$20 upwards. Apply to the  
MANAGER OF SECRETARY,  
No. 2, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1899. [904a]

**TO LET.**  
ROOMS with or without BOARD, in CENTRAL POSITION—Summer Rates.  
Apply to the Office.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899. [644]

**TO LET.**  
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Apply to  
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1899. [907a]

**TO LET.**  
SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on Bowen Road (now in course of completion) lately occupied by the BOWENSON SAW MILLS.  
GROUND FLOOR, 50, PRATA STREET.  
OFFICES—1st floor, No. 10, PRATA CENTRAL (lately occupied by Messrs. MITCHELL & CO.).  
GODOWN No. 7A, PRATA CENTRAL.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [110]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICE ROOMS on 1st floor of No. 10, Queen's Road, Central (lately the Imperial Bank of China).  
Apply to  
Compagnie Office,  
E. C. HOCHAPPEL,  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1899. [150a]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICES and GODOWNS in DUBUZZA STREET recently occupied by Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES.  
HOUSE NO. 10, DUBUZZA STREET.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [110]

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Apply to  
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1899. [110]



Today's  
Advertisements.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN  
ON  
SATURDAY, the 15th July, at 12 o'clock,  
at his Sales Rooms, Zealand Street, No. 2

An Invoice of AMERICAN BRASS  
BIRDCAVES.  
An Invoice of AMERICAN CAMP FOLD-  
ING BEDS.  
An Invoice of AMERICAN COFFEE-  
MILLS.  
One Case SAGAR'S PATENT TRACING  
CLOTH.  
One Set ENGINEER'S TOOLS in Box  
(New).  
ELECTRO PLATED HORSESHOES,  
SCREWS, GLASS CUTTERS, BRASS  
COCKS, CASHBOXES, INKSTANDS,  
PENRACKS, HORSEBRUSHES, &c.  
A Lot of SUNDRY MACHINERY.

On View at the Undersigned's.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.  
PAUL BREWITT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [913a]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-  
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at  
the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Build-  
ings, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY,  
the 31st July, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the  
purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors,  
together with a Statement of Accounts declar-  
ing a DIVIDEND and electing Directors and  
Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant  
inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [913a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND FANSHUI  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"  
Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant,  
at 10 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIR & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [912a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN"  
Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above  
on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [909a]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA  
AND EUROPE;

VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:  
Doric (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea, Yokohama  
and Honolulu) Wednesday, 20th July,  
at Daylight.

Coptic (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea, Yokohama  
and Honolulu) Tuesday, 22nd Aug.,  
at Noon.

Gaelic (via Shanghai,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, In-  
land Sea, Yokohama  
and Honolulu) Saturday, 16th Sept.,  
at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship  
"DORIC,"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, IN-  
LAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONO-  
LULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant,  
at Daylight.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-  
LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu,  
and passengers are allowed to break their  
journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities  
of the United States or Canada. Rates, and  
particulars of the various Routes may be ob-  
tained upon application.

Special Rates (First-class only) are granted  
to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European  
Officials in the service of China and Japan, and  
to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-  
embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan  
(or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed  
a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to through fares for China and Japan  
via Europe.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to  
address in full, and must be received at the  
Company's Office until five P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo de-  
stined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight, or  
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1899. [913a]

Today's  
Advertisement.IMPERIAL KWANGTUNG LOAN,  
OF 1894.PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PART  
PRINCIPAL  
(EIGHTH PERIOD.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warrants  
for Interest on, and RE-PAYMENT of  
Part Principal of the Bonds of the IMPERIAL  
KWANGTUNG LOAN OF 1894 will be  
ready for issue on the 17th July, 1899, at the  
Office of the IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,  
Canton.

J. F. SCHOENICKE,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House,  
Canton, 13th July, 1899. [910a]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A.—THORNE'S BLEND, White  
Capsule ..... \$10.80

B.—WATSON'S GLENORCHY  
MELLOW BLEND, Blue  
Capsule, with Name  
and Trade Mark ..... 10.80

C.—WATSON'S ABELOUR  
GLENLIVET, Red Cap-  
sule, with name and  
Trade Mark ..... 12.00

D.—WATSON'S H. K. D., BLEND  
OF THE FINEST SCOTCH  
MALT WHISKIES, Vi-  
olet Capsule ..... 14.40

E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LI-  
QUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.  
Gold Capsule ..... 15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S  
GLENORCHY are high class Soda  
Whiskies, of greater age than most  
brands in the market.

ABELOUR-GLENLIVET is a very old  
Peat Whisky, (smoky) and could not  
now be replaced in stock at the price

D is well known for its fine  
flavour.

E is of superb quality and pro-  
nounced by leading local commis-  
sioners to be the best brand in the  
Hongkong market.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANSVAAL DIFFICULTY.  
LONDON, July 11th.

The Council of Uitlanders at Johannesburg,  
declares the proposed Franchise concessions to  
be derogatory.

Mr. Chamberlain in reply to a question of  
Sir Campbell Bannerman said that he was still  
uncertain of the effect of the new Franchise  
scheme, but judging from present information  
it appeared that it would not immediately  
affect the representation of the Uitlanders in the  
Volksraad.

Five batteries of Artillery are under orders  
for South Africa. Queensland has offered 250  
mounted infantry and a machine gun, and the  
New South Wales Lancers, now at Aldershot,  
have volunteered in the event of hostilities.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 13th  
at 11.55 a.m. The barometer is inclined to fall  
in S. China. Pressure is highest in the Pacific  
to the S. of Japan, and the low pressure trough  
between N.E. and S.W. winds, in which a  
depression may be forming, still extends across  
the China Sea to the Pacific from about 18°  
to 20° Lat. Gradual slight for E. and S.E.  
winds on the China coast. FORECAST:—Mode-  
rate or fresh E. winds; unsettled; showery.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The following announcement in the Shanghai  
Daily Press makes us feel more content with  
our surroundings and less apt to complain of  
our neighbours' good fortune. At Tientsin, 10th  
in the alabaster well.

THE Universal Gazette learned by wire that on  
the 30th ult. there was heavy rain in Shanghai  
for three days and nights successively, causing  
the overflow of the river, Ching Ho, Hsiao Fu  
Ho, Lu Ho, and the Yu Ho, which inundated  
large tracts of land and destroyed much pro-  
perty, the flooding rising to some ten feet from  
ground.

A NATIVE paper says that the United States  
Consul at Amoy has intimated to the Chinese  
authorities that as the Philippines are now  
under the rule of the United States, all Chinese  
immigrants to the islands should first obtain  
passports from the U. S. Consulate.

We have been informed that Messrs. Butter-  
field and Swire's steamer *Shantung* has had to  
be beached, and that the same firm's steamer  
*Alphe* had gone to render her assistance. On  
making enquiries this morning at the offices of  
the firm we were informed that the ship was  
indeed ashore but that the firm had no further  
details to give.

The *Universal Gazette* says that by order of  
the Government, the authorities at Amoy have  
established a Pao T'ing-chiu, or Bureau for the  
Protection of Merchants. The United States  
Consul has, at the request of the Chinese  
officials, allowed half of the fees derived from  
passports issued to Chinese immigrants to the  
Philippines, to be applied for the expenses of  
the Bureau.

THE Shanghai Mercury understands that it is the  
intention of the Russo-Chinese Bank to erect a  
very grand building on the site of Dent's Hong-  
Kong Provision will be made for very ample banking  
accommodation and also offices for the various  
Russian steamship companies that have now  
their cramped quarters at the Bank. The Russian  
Consulate will also be situated in the  
building and it is expected that several Russian  
tea merchants will have offices there also.

It is said plans have been practically completed  
for a combination of the leading perfumery  
concerns in the United States. As a preliminary  
step, it is added, all the firms assenting to the  
plan will be converted into stock companies  
and these companies will then be taken over  
by the American Perfumery Company, a corpora-  
tion to be organized under the laws of New  
Jersey and to be capitalized at \$20,000,000, or  
possibly \$30,000,000. The chief mover in  
effecting the consolidation is understood to be  
Mr. Andrew S. Onderdonk, of Rochester.

A Peking dispatch to a Chinese official reports  
that Viceroy Liu Kun-yi has sent to the Throne  
his resignation of the Viceroyalty of the Lian-  
gking provinces, and that it is rumoured that  
Wang Wen-shao, now President of the Board  
of Revenue, may possibly be appointed to  
succeed Viceroy Liu. Kang Yi, it is well-  
known, is also anxious for the post, but it is  
said that the Empress Dowager prefers to have  
him at Peking as a counter-balance to the  
increasing power of her nephew Jung Lu's  
party. —C. D. News.

AMERICAN journals are making merry at the  
expense of Mark Twain. It seems that the  
Emperor of Austria gave Mr. Clemens an  
audience, and Mark carefully prepared a speech  
in German prior to the reception, but he was  
so embarrassed when he entered the room that  
he forgot every word of it. The Emperor  
received him cordially and soon put the author  
at his ease, whereupon he told his Majesty  
what had happened. The Emperor laughed  
heartily and said "Don't trouble yourself. If  
you will say it in English I will translate it for  
you."

THE *Universal Gazette* says that on the 23rd  
ult. the Shensi and Kansu officials at Peking  
held a meeting and passed a resolution pro-  
posed by Chiao Suchiao, President of the  
Board of Punishments, that as the various pro-  
vinces are encroached upon by various foreign  
powers with the ostensible plea of working  
mines and railways, they should exert their  
influence to oppose any mining or railway  
enterprise in the provinces of Shensi and  
Kansu. A petition has been sent to the Chief  
Bureau of Mining Affairs at Peking asking  
that Kansu and Shensi be excluded from min-  
ing or railway enterprises which has been  
sanctioned.

THE victims in the Hokoku, Japan, Colliery  
explosion numbered 214 in all, and the bodies  
recovered up to 4 a.m. on the 23rd were 102.  
A most pitiful spectacle was presented by one  
gang of 33 dead workers. They seem to have  
been engaged far from the scene of the explo-  
sion, and there are indications that they had  
made attempts to rush towards the entrance of  
the pit before they were overcome by the gas  
and suffocated. Their bodies were ranged in  
a regular row. A male worker named Hatanaka  
Sadagoro (52), and a female aged 26, were  
found dead with their children on their backs.  
Both were so burned and swollen that they  
could hardly be identified.

THE Canadian Pacific's new "Imperial  
Limited" overland, which will be put on  
on the 18th inst., will be made up of nine  
coaches, making one of the prettiest of railroad  
trains that cross the continent. The composition  
of the train will be:—One baggage, one express  
or mail coach, one second class, one tourist  
sleeper, one first class coach, one observation  
car, one dining car, one first class sleeper to  
Montreal and one first class sleeper to St. Paul.

The time of the new train will be a great re-  
duction from the present schedule. Montreal  
will be made in 70 1/2 hours, Boston and New  
York in 115 hours, St. Paul in 72 hours and  
Chicago in 85 hours. The Imperial Limited  
coaches on the Seattle connection will leave  
at 8.45 a.m. instead of 8.30 as now.

WHEN we hear stories concerning the sagacity  
of the canine breed, we are rather apt to smile  
a disbelieving smile. The police authorities,  
however, evidently think otherwise and believe  
a dog can distinguish between a worthy  
representative of law and order, and a  
Chinese coolie. This belief is carried so far  
that when a gentleman living at the Peak  
resented having his dog interfered with by  
what appeared to be a coolie, he was summoned  
at the police court and charged with assaulting  
a police constable while in the execution of his  
duty. Fortunately the case fell through, and  
we are spared the awful dread of being hauled  
up for interference with the majesty of the law.  
If by chance happen to raise objections to  
being subjected to annoyance by a plain clothes  
jockey, totally unrecognizable from the rest  
of his countrymen.

A NATIVE paper says that shortage and arrears  
frequently occur in the payment of taxes by the  
gentry at Soochow. To put a stop to this, Com-  
missioner Kang Yi has ruled that all taxes in  
future must be paid in full and all arrears and  
shortage should be made up by the defaulters.

THE Norrisdown and Poistown juries, which  
have been jointly investigating the cause of the  
fatal wreck on the Reading Railway, at Exeter,  
rendered a verdict holding the Reading Rail-  
way Company primarily responsible for the  
accident, which resulted in the loss of twenty-  
nine lives and injuries to over fifty persons.  
The jury held that the accident was due to the  
following causes:—Having never established  
a modern and adequate system of communica-  
tion between signal stations and the main  
office, dispatching trains at too short intervals,  
failing to provide a sight and colour test at least  
once a year for employees required to distin-  
guish colours on signal boards at a distance,  
failure to require signal tower and crossing  
watchmen to have accurate time-pieces.

At the Harbour Office this morning H. Hansen,  
cook of the British barque *Asve*, was charged  
by Alfred Rickers, the master of the ship, with  
refusing duty on the 12th inst.

Alfred Rickers, master of the British barque  
*Asve*, sworn, stated that the prisoner was on the  
articles as cook and steward. On the morning  
of 12th inst. he told prisoner to leave the cabin  
and he refused. There was a dispute about  
lard and he (prisoner) started thumping on the  
table. Prisoner was excited and said "If I  
don't chuck you over the side."

The prisoner, who was a Norwegian, said he  
failed to understand the evidence and the case  
was adjourned in order that an interpreter  
might be obtained. His worship remarked  
that it frequently happened that foreigners  
understood English perfectly until they were  
brought before him, when they failed to do so.

We do not vouch for the following yarn, but  
will state that it was communicated to us by  
an ex-soldier who said he acted as escort to  
the prisoner, and we must say that many of his  
well known military yarns have to be taken  
cum grano salis. A private belonging to one of  
the departmental corps, more noted for its  
working capabilities than for any undue smart-  
ness displayed on the parade ground, was once  
had up before his commanding officer for the  
heinous offence of refusing to attend C.O.'s drill  
parade, and when asked his reason for such  
insubordinate conduct said that he did not think  
the officer capable of drilling a flock of ducks,  
leave alone a regiment of soldiers. It goes  
without saying the "jagant" representative of  
discipline was dumfounded and ordered the  
man back to cells to reconsider his answer,  
and to be brought up again the following day.  
When, after a lengthy trial against the  
enormity of his crime, he was asked if he wish-  
ed to withdraw the remark he had made, the  
soldier said, "Sir, after a long consideration,  
time for which you so kindly allowed me, I  
have come to the conclusion that you are able  
to drill one duck." Prosecuted with the full  
rigour of the law.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

## DEMONSTRATED IN HONGKONG.

A most interesting and instructive exhibition  
took place last night at the Luisianio Club.  
Mr. J. M. Silva, an exhibitor to many  
friends the "Marconi" system of Wireless  
Telegraphy. He also kindly had apparatus  
taken to the Club room by means of which he  
was enabled to give an ocular demonstration of  
the principles on which telegraphy as a  
practical commercial undertaking has been  
established and from which ideas for both  
telephony and wireless telegraphy spring.

## ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

The first and most important scientific fact,  
on which all electrical science hangs, was very  
clearly shown by Mr. Silva, namely electro-  
magnetism. When a current of electricity  
passes through a wire either insulated or not,  
outside the wire, at right angles to the  
direction of the current, there is a magnetic  
whirl set up, that is that the wire  
becomes a magnet and is able to attract iron or  
other magnetic bodies. As soon as the current  
is broken, then the whirl immediately ceases,  
the wire at once losing its magnetic properties.  
If instead of a straight wire it is made into  
spiral, the whirls round each coil will combine  
and the resultant magnetic force will be aug-  
mented. Up till now we have only considered  
this whirl passing through air, but if it is made  
to pass through iron or steel, the metal will  
concentrate it and increase its power, becoming  
what is known as an electro magnet, losing its  
attractive or repelling force when the current  
ceases. In the early days of the telegraph, com-  
munication was obtained simply by keeping  
the current closed (electricity flowing) for a  
long period for a dash, and a short one for a  
dot, the electro-magnet being at the receiving  
station, while the sending or transmitting  
station had the means of breaking and making  
the current.

Mr. Silva also gave some interesting exhibi-  
tions showing the phenomenon of induction, or  
inducing electricity into a secondary circuit  
from another complete circuit having no elec-  
trical connection with it, each in fact being totally  
insulated from the other either by air or other  
insulating material. The apparatus shown last  
night consisted of two solenoids (spirals of  
insulated wire) one being of sufficient diameter  
to allow the other to be inserted. The first  
was put into circuit with a battery and an in-  
strument for making and breaking contact, while  
the second coil had two hand pieces, which  
could be moved, so allowing the effect of the current  
to be felt through the body. As soon as the  
smaller solenoid was placed within the larger  
and the battery started, distinct shocks were felt,  
although it was conclusively shown that there  
was no contact between the two. The scientific  
explanation given was that the magnetic whirl  
(or lines of force) generated in the first coil,  
passed round the secondary and on being  
interrupted by the contact breaker, had  
reverse action on the wire causing a momentary  
current to flow in the circuit. This phenomenon  
has been utilized by Mr. Preece, the Govern-  
ment electrician, of the Home Post Office, by  
having coils of submerged cable wound round  
on the bottom of the sea, and connected with  
a battery and contact maker on the shore. On  
the ship, which was moored within the  
vicinity of the submerged cable, a coil of  
wire in circuit with a sensitive galvanometer  
was placed, and the magnetic whirls passing  
between the ship and shore could be easily  
maintained under favourable circumstances,  
but this system presented many difficulties.

so when Signor Marconi introduced his ap-  
pliances for the other system Mr. Preece  
abandoned his ideas and gave Signor Marconi  
every facility for demonstrating and establishing  
his claims. It was this last system that  
the public were invited to inspect last night by  
Mr. J. M. da Silva, who has made electrical  
science his lifelong study. This same gentle-  
man, twenty one years ago, first demonstrated  
to the Hongkong public the working of the  
telephone, the local papers of that day  
speaking, very highly of Mr. Silva's attain-  
ments.

## MARCONI'S SYSTEM.

Before leaving this subject of induction,  
we will attempt to describe another instrument  
shown last night, of Mr. Silva's own invention,  
for determining the baseness, or otherwise, of  
coins of the realm, we have already said into  
speaking an electro-magnet, that iron put into  
a solenoid would concentrate the magnetic  
whirl, and it has been found that some metals  
have greater effect than others, in fact all metals  
have some effect, but there is a difference  
between each. Technically speaking the per-  
meability and sensibility of metals, to mag-  
netic lines of force vary. The instrument  
shown had four solenoids in two  
pairs, each pair being balanced, so that the  
telephones in the secondary coils did not give  
any sound, but when the balance was upset by  
the insertion of two different metals, sound  
could distinctly be heard in the telephones.

## MARCONI'S SYSTEM.

If a stone be thrown violently into water,  
ripples in ever widening circles are formed.  
The same thing happens, though in a different  
medium, when electricity is discharged be-  
tween any two points, the medium in which  
the ripples or waves are formed by electricity  
being either air, or a vacuum, or a solid body,  
which the effects of heat and light are trans-  
ferred, the different number of waves per second  
having the distinguishing effect between heat  
and light. A very good example of this is a  
lightning flash, which causes thunder by the  
tremendous agitation of the ether in space.  
Signor Marconi has utilized this and employs  
what may really be styled weak lightning  
flashes to cause waves, and has invented an  
instrument so sensitive that these waves may be  
detected. The transmitting station is supplied  
with an induction coil (two solenoids wound over  
each other and having an iron core) a telegraph  
key, worked by the operator, and an indepen-  
dent contact maker worked automatically by  
the current under the control of the key, and a  
battery, these being in circuit with the primary  
coil, while in circuit with the secondary,  
which has a greater number of turns than  
the primary, are two brass rods separated from  
each other by an air space, the length of which  
is determined by the strength of the battery and  
number of turns of the secondary coil. When a  
current is passed through the primary, it is  
constantly and with great rapidity inter-  
rupted by the contact breaker, and an electro-  
motive force, or electrical stress, (no  
current) is induced into the condenser. When this  
stress becomes so great at the brass rods that it  
is strong enough to overcome the resistance  
(opposition) between the two a spark is formed,  
similar to a lightning flash, and ripples are  
formed in the surrounding ether. To give  
greater effect it has been found necessary to  
have in divided circuit with the air space a  
large "condenser," made of a big sheet of metal,  
hoisted as high as possible, and with ap-  
proaching, to which the lightning shocks are elec-  
trically communicated, thereby having a great  
effect on the ether in space. By experiment  
it has been found that the height of the pole  
on which the radiator is fixed determines the  
distance to which messages can be sent.

## RECEIVING STATION.

The receiving station is also supplied with a  
"radiator" fixed on a high pole, which first  
receives the waves from the ether and passes  
them down to affect what undoubtedly is the  
most sensitive, but at the same time most  
simple, electrical instrument yet discovered.  
It is known as the "coherer" and consists of  
a glass tube, tightly closed at both ends, and  
contains two brass or silver balls separated  
from each other, both balls have brass wires  
leading out from them. The space between  
the balls is occupied by some metallic powder  
or filings. These filings play a most impor-  
tant part, and it is greatly to Mr. da Silva's  
credit that he had been enabled to discover for  
himself, without any assistance, what this  
powder is. It may not be the same as used by  
Signor Marconi, but gave splendid results.  
The peculiarity of these filings is, that when  
they are acted upon by the electrical waves  
they allow a current of electricity to pass  
through them, and when the tube receives a  
strong blow they go back to their normal po-  
sition, obstructing the passage of a weak current.

In circuit with the coherer is a circuit call-  
ed a Leclanche battery, resistance to regulate the  
current, and a relay. The relay is a very sensi-  
tive instrument, used largely in telegraph offices  
as it can be worked with very weak currents,  
and bring other batteries into action, which work  
the receiving instruments. The relay automati-  
cally works a contact breaker, the tongue of  
which is fitted with a hammer to strike the  
glass tube. When a commotion occurs in the  
ether of space it is communicated to the "co-  
herer" which then allows the current from the  
two cells to pass through it and work the relay.  
The relay brings two batteries into circuit, one  
working the "sounder," the other operating the  
"contact breaker," which as long as the commo-  
tion lasts and allows the current to flow through  
the "coherer" keeps on striking the tube and  
bringing the "powder" back to its normal  
position.

All this sounds remarkably simple and easy  
to do, and it is only the initiated who can fully  
appreciate the amount of careful study and  
manipulation that has been required by Mr. da  
Silva to be able to construct the apparatus  
necessary for last night's exhibition. The experi-  
ments will be able to give our fellow  
citizens full share of praise to which he is so  
eminently entitled, for the great amount of  
patient and careful adjustment through which  
he has so successfully passed.

## EFFECT ON BATTLE SHIPS.

One word more, we hear a lot about blowing  
up battleships, and magazines by means of  
these electric waves. It can be done, but the  
enemy would have first to be foolish enough to  
have special apparatus fixed in position to  
allow us to do so.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE  
HINTERLAND.

It will be remembered that a few days ago  
eight Chinese soldiers with armed robbery  
were brought up before the military magis-  
trate. After evidence of armed robbery had been  
given the further hearing was adjourned.  
This afternoon the case was resumed.  
The articles found on the bandits, for which the  
prisoners were found, were produced in court.  
The arms which the robbers used were also  
produced and looked most formidable. A  
notice board to warn onlookers not to meddle  
with the evidence was certainly most damage-  
able. The case was adjourned till the 15th inst.

## FROM OUR BOOK-CASE.

In *Gulamm: A Study of Two Women*, by  
James Rodway. (T. Fisher Unwin, Lon-  
don; and of Booksellers.)

This is a tale concerning a young Scotchman,  
and his experiences in Demerara and the wilds  
of British Guiana, where he encounters many  
adventures, and is fortunate, and unfortunate,  
enough to find two wives. Allan Gordon, after  
he had been in Demerara a few months thought  
he would like to visit the wilds of Guiana and  
one day started out to see one, Thophilus  
Bunting, a man with whom Gordon became  
acquainted in Georgetown. On arriving at  
Bunting's he went out upon the river Demerara  
in a canoe, which sank, leaving him in the water  
up to his neck among weeds. Chloë, Bunting's  
daughter, saved him for which of course, Gordon  
was very thankful. Next day the two went down  
the river again for the purpose of exploring a  
forest not far from Bunting's home. They stum-  
bled so far away into the forest that they got lost and  
had to sleep there the night. Bunting went  
out to find them and discovered the two huddled  
together in the forest. On arriving home he  
told seriously to Gordon over the matter,  
and it is arranged that he shall marry Chloë.  
The marriage takes place and the couple go to  
live in the country, but Gordon did not like  
wife should, however, for Gordon did not like  
his master and his fellow-shoppers to know  
that he had married a coloured girl. Chloë  
felt lonely in a strange town, away from her  
father's house, and induced Gordon to let her  
come living with her for company sake. This  
started heaps of trouble and led up to desertion  
by Gordon. He throws in his lot with a band  
of friendly Indians, and goes miles and miles  
away with them to their native village. After  
living there a considerable time, he is able to  
attend the Indians in one of their cus-  
tomary orgies, in which Gordon is offered by  
the old women, draughts of a beverage made  
from corn, but he refuses them. They thought  
it was because the drink was offered by old  
women that Gordon would not accept it, and  
they then send the chief's handsome daughter  
with a flowing bowl. Not liking to refuse in  
deference to the chief, Gordon drank freely of  
the liquor and became intoxicated. He be-  
came so helpless that he had to be lifted into  
his hammock, which was hung from a tent set  
up for his use. The tribe considered  
the acceptance of the drink from Gordon as a  
declaration of love, and when Gordon woke  
in the morning he found, to his surprise,  
the chief's daughter occupying a hammock by  
his side—practically another wife. Hostilities  
broke out amongst the Indian tribes, and  
Gordon, with his second wife, had to flee for  
safety. They got away unseen, took to the  
river Marasuri down which they went in order  
to reach Georgetown. Many adventures and try-  
ing times were experienced on the way. In an  
old house, Gordon, unearthed some treasure,  
and he carried a quantity of it with him,  
eventually arriving at an old hut he knew  
of on the outskirts of Georgetown. They  
were glad to reach this place for a well  
deserved rest. But Gordon could not sleep,  
thinking of the future. Truly, he had much to  
be thankful for and there seemed no occasion  
to be anxious about the future. He had  
recovered from a deadly fever, escaped from  
the cruel embrace of a kenania, had often  
obtained food when on the verge of starvation,  
and had performed the unheard-of feat of  
descending the Marasuri in a wood-skin. He  
had a good wife, and save for the effects of  
the arduous journey, was strong and in good  
health, above all, he was in possession of  
sufficient gold to make his future position far  
from precarious. Next morning a minister of  
a religious body passed the hut and found the  
pair in a sorry plight. Gordon simply had on  
a ragged shirt, and his wife a banded apron  
only around her loins. Gordon told his story,  
when a proper marriage with Yarikio  
was advised. The minister clothed them,  
and a











## A MORTGAGE JUBILEE.

In India, the Government are trying tentative legislation to prevent the ancestral property of the Sikhs and other fighting races of the Punjab from passing into the hands of money lenders. In connection with the last named legislation a bill has been drafted and received the approval of the Secretary of State, which, in its essential feature, recalls the jubilee year of old Mosaic law. Instead of mortgaged land reverting to its original holder after seven years, however, it will be allowed to be alienated for fifteen. The evil it is intended to remedy constitutes, at present, one of the gravest blot upon British administration in that country. By Sir John Woodburn's Act in the Central Provinces, which prevents tenant right under certain circumstances, from passing to non-cultivating middlemen, a first blow was struck at the thirdhand of the usurer. A second followed in the measure passed last cold winter in Calcutta, to enable courts to revise unconscionable contracts.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. G. T. Hare, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Selangor, affirms that, after some two years' experience in Selangor, he is able to state with confidence that there are not more than about four per cent. to five per cent. of the Chinese there who are members of the Triad or dangerous secret societies. Prior to the suppression of the dangerous societies in the Colony, branches, affiliated to certain of them, were established in the State, but they were conducted secretly, and were for want of funds, the parent organizations in the Colony were suppressed. There are to-day in Selangor no secret societies of any power or organization of importance. Most of the members of secret societies that exist are members who joined in China before emigrating. Many of the Hakka Districts in the Hui Chiu Prefecture in the Canton Province are well known as containing members of these Triad associations, and they often give the local officials there much trouble. When such members arrive in Selangor they keep up the connection, and, as the Chinese of Selangor are more of one race and feeling than elsewhere in those States, it is easy to do this.

## LAW IN SLAM.

## A JUDGE SHOT DOWN.

Some few months ago, it may be remembered, Luang Thongnam, a Siamese judge in the International Court at Chienming, was shot dead in one of the streets of that town. He was returning home in the evening from a visit to a friend, and it was sometime before any clue to the guilty parties could be found, the deceased being shot in a deserted street. Five men have now been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder, and have been put on their trial.

## SIR REDVERS BULLER.

## A BUSY CAREER.

Lieut-General Sir Redvers Henry Buller who has been spoken of as the probable commander in the event of hostilities in South Africa, served with the 2nd Battalion, 6th Rifle, throughout the campaign in China (medal with two clasps), with the 1st Battalion on the Red River Expedition of 1870; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in 1873, and served as D. A. Adjutant, Quartermaster-General, and Head of the Intelligence Department throughout the Ashantee War of 1873-74, including the capture of Essaman, battle of Amouli, advanced guard engagement at Jarubui, battle of Ordahai (slightly wounded), and capture of Camassie (several times mentioned in despatches, brevet of Major, C. B. medal with clasp). He served throughout the Zulu War of 1879, conducted the reconnaissance before Ulundi, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. The "V. C." was given him for gallant conduct at the retreat of Inhlaba on March 28th, 1879, in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, by the Frontier Light Horse, who was retreating on foot, Colonel Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the regiment, also for having on the same day and in the same circumstances conveyed to a place of safety Lieut. C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him. Later on Col. Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him. Colonel Buller served in the Boer War of 1881 as Chief of the Staff to Sir Evelyn Wood; in the Egyptian War of 1882 in charge of the Intelligence Department, and was present in the action at Kassassin in despatches, K. C. M. G. medal with clasp, 3rd class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star; served in the Sudan Expedition under Sir General Graham, 1884, and was present at engagements at El Tel and Temai; served in the Sudan Campaign of 1884-85; When Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded and Colonel Buller killed, he took command of the Desert Column, and withdrew it from Gubat to Gakdul in the face of the enemy, defeating them at Abu Klea Wells on February 16th and 17th (K. C. B. medal and clasp). From 1887 to 1890 Sir Redvers Buller was Quartermaster-General of the Army, and in October of the latter year became Adjutant-General to the Forces in succession to Lord Wolseley. In April 1891 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut-General.

## TOMMY'S HEADGEAR.

In his report on the autumn manoeuvres of last year, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, commended the present service cap of being totally unsuited for the use of troops in the field, inasmuch as it left so much of the head exposed, and offered no protection to the eyes or neck. Since that time the particular department of the War Office, which is charged with the duty of clothing and equipping the army, has had a variety of patterns of field-service headgear under consideration, and very shortly a new cap of a novel shape for all arms of the service will be issued. The new cap will be somewhat like the headgear worn by the letter-carriers of the General Post Office, which has a leather peak both in front and behind. With the exception of a stiffened band, which fits close round the head, the body of the cap is soft, and can be packed closely in much the same way as the French soldiers' kepi. The pattern will be universal, but latitudes for regional distinctions in the form of colouring, &c., will be allowed. The new cap will be used for all drill and field parades, but the present Austrian cap will be retained in the infantry for "walking out," and similarly in the present round top, which is worn in the cavalry and infantry.

## THE RIOTS IN SOUTH INDIA.

## CASTE 70. OUTCAST.

At the date of last mail advices from South India, Hindu religious riots had led to much bloodshed and destruction of property. A tribe of outcasts called Shannars brought the troubles on by seeking religious privileges which custom had allotted to the Maravars, one of the higher castes. The Shannars, who number about 700,000 in all, are *boddy* (or palm juice) extractors, and therefore, like all brewers and distillers, an unclean caste. This unfortunate community occupies a very low position in the Hindu system and, although a great many of them have in recent times made money out of the liquor traffic, they are powerless to improve their status. Prospective landlords suspect, and for more than a century the money-making Shannars have struggled hard to be recognised as "clean." But at the present day no caste Hindu will allow a Shannar to enter his house precincts, and if he is himself forced to visit a Shannar's house, is obliged on returning to undergo careful purification. A Brahmin, in fact, considers himself contaminated by the approach of a Shannar within twenty-four paces. The Shannars, together with some kindred tribes, are treated locally with ignominy, and their position is one of great humiliation. The present disturbances began with an attempt on the part of some Shannars to force their way into a Maravar temple; but they have since spread over a tract of country as large as Wales in their determination to obtain recognition as a division of the military caste, the Shannars are to all appearances desperately in earnest. On the other hand, the Maravars, to whom these upstarts are especially exasperating, are at the extreme south of India; they are regarded as "clean" and Brahmins have no scruples about accepting presents from them. Thus in their pride of caste the Maravars are quite ready to fight rather than admit equality with the despised toddy-makers. Already scores of heads have been broken, and it would be hard to say where the mischief would end if allowed to go on unchecked.

## JAPANESE TELEGRAPHY.

## LOW CHARGES AND BIG PROFITS.

The existing telegraph lines of Japan, writes Professor F. B. Croker, in the *Electrical World and Engineer*, are quite inadequate, the volume of business having increased more rapidly (about 50 per cent. per annum) than the multiplicity of wires and other facilities. It is proposed to expend \$15,000,000 to remedy this defect. On the other hand, we find that the telegraph service costs only two-thirds as much as the receipts in spite of the very low rate of 15 sen (7½ cents U. S.), for a message of ten kana (characters) between any two stations in the empire. The address is not charged for and delivery to any point within one ri (2½ miles) of the station is also free. To be sure, this is for a short message, since there is an average of two or three kana per word, but the charge being only one sen (one-half cent) for each additional character, the cost of the Japanese equivalent of a ten-word American telegram would be about 30 sen (15 cents). The Japanese dollar and cent (one yen = 100 sen) are worth almost exactly one-half as much as the corresponding United States coins (gold standard). The rate for local telegrams is absurdly low: 24 cents (United States) for a ten kana including delivery, since there is an average of two or three kana per word, which, like the rate for a longer distance, is "only" about one-half as much as the corresponding charge in the United States. In the many cases when it is only desired to send a few words, the Japanese rates are not more than a quarter as much as in America, particularly when it is remembered that the same charge applies to distances of 500 miles or more. It is certainly evident that the Japanese telegraph system must be the cheapest most economically in order to make the rate of profit at such extremely low rates. This result is chiefly due to cheap labor, operators receiving 15 to 25 cents per day, according to their skill. The salaries paid to the higher officers, as well as the wages of linemen and other employees, are all in the same proportion. The cost of materials—wire, insulating poles, tools, instruments, &c.—are greater than in America, many of them being obtained from there, so that no saving is to be found in these items. The telegraphic apparatus and methods employed in Japan are similar to those used in the United States, in fact, two of the most important exchanges—the main station and the Shimbashi sub-station at Tokyo, have just been provided with the very latest American equipment. The number of telephones used in Japan is very considerable, particularly in Tokyo, where there are now about 4,000 subscribers. These have been increased to 5,500 by the end of the present fiscal year. The central exchange alone is designed to an ultimate capacity of 6,000. Demand for the service is greater than the present facilities afford.

## MARCH OF THE MOTOR CAB.

The Germans are aroused to the importance of making a good showing in horseless vehicles at the Paris exposition in 1900, which, in all probability will give a great impetus to the industry, and, determining the commercial precedence of the various countries exhibiting. To stimulate the interest of the German manufacturers, the Central European Motor-Car Association has decided to organize an exhibition of motor-cars and accessories at Berlin during the coming season. The subject of fast driving of horseless vehicles in Paris continues to attract a great deal of attention and as a last resort it is proposed to mount police in citizen's clothes, or fast motor-cycles to enable them to overtake offenders. This remains one of our own "bicycle cops," so effective in breaking up scoffing. At a recent meeting of the French Automobile Club, Mr. W. H. Preece, head of the British post office system, stated that the English postal authorities were ready to make contracts with any firm who would supply suitable motor cars for postal deliveries in town and who undertake their operation. A \$750,000 plant is being erected near Paris to be devoted entirely to the manufacture of motor vehicles, particularly electric carriages. The French Automobile Club will hold a competition early in April for the purpose of ascertaining if possible the most suitable type of storage battery for use in connection with electric vehicles. All the English, French, and German makers will be represented, and no doubt the American chloride battery will be there too. An equine paradox is a misnomer for the so-called "horse show" to be held at Verona, Italy, during March, and later to be repeated at Perugia, in this horse show the automobile is to be exhibited on equal terms. That the horseless carriage should be permitted to take the place of the horse in a show, has been a matter of some discussion, but it has been decided in the end. The modern motor car is a tank-like contrivance, competing for blue ribbons and prizes in conjunction with trotters and high stepping horses. It is a very peculiar sight to see the close of the motor car.

## THE "SEATTLE TIMES" IN PRAISE OF SEATTLE.

Naturally the State of Washington and the City of Seattle have grown up together, like mother and daughter. The city, however, has advanced more rapidly than the state, and while Washington is now one of the greatest states in the Union, Seattle is a bigger daughter than daughters of other states similar in population and size to Washington. Juan de Fuca first looked upon the state in 1592. He was the Greek pilot of a Spanish boat. Nearly two hundred years later other Spaniards came and they were followed by the English and Americans. Captains Lewis and Clark of the United States army came overland with an expedition in 1805-6. They came to the settlement of the country by traders of the Northwest Fur Company. Dr. Marcus Whitman established the first religious mission in 1836, and the first town was located at Tumwater or New Market as it was then called in 1836. The ownership of the country north of the Columbia River was in dispute between the United States and Great Britain until 1846 when by treaty, Great Britain was given all the land above the 49th parallel. The American territory was organized as Oregon in 1849. In 1853 that portion north of the Columbia River and the 46th parallel became the Territory of Washington, and in 1889 the State of Washington. The first people to settle came in 1851. In 1855 they located on the townsite, and from the Oregon Legislature secured creation of the City of King. A number of these pioneers are yet living, and are esteemed most highly among the hundred thousand present-day residents of the country. In 1853 they plotted the town and called it Seattle. In three years it had become a place of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, with steam sawmills, stores, ships, churches and other town features. Indian wars then ensued, in the course of which the outside settlements were destroyed, and at the close of which the population was much reduced.

EARLY HISTORY. In 1861 the Territorial University was built at Seattle. In 1863 the first newspaper was published. In 1864 the telegraph came and in 1865 the town was incorporated by act of the Legislature. This incorporation, however, was done away with by the Legislature of 1867, but in 1869 the town was again incorporated by that law-making body. In 1880 Seattle had a population of thirty-five hundred. From that time on its growth was rapid, and it gained perceptibly on other western states. Its inhabitants then numbered one hundred and twenty thousand. It is now one of the great cities of the Pacific Northwest. In 1890 they numbered one hundred and eighty thousand, and at this time (1898-99) fully one seventh of the inhabitants of the state dwell within the limits of the City of Seattle. During the years following 1870 came the great commercial events in Seattle's history. They included the railroads, the daily newspapers, gas and electricity, large and costly buildings, street improvements, public institutions, industrial works, banks, wholesale houses, foreign trade, fisheries, and all the other elements of a great city in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century. The State of Washington is favoured and promising in the superlative degree. It is extensive in area, compact in form, accessible from every direction by water or by land, is upon the world's greatest highways, and possesses soils, climates, and resources of most varied and desirable character. Cut off from Oregon in 1853, it passed through its territorial days and into those of statehood, increasing in forty years the number of its inhabitants in forty years, and increasing in wealth, in trade, and otherwise no less than in the number of its people. The first and the last census with intervening United States censuses exhibited results as here indicated:—

Inhabitants.	
1860	11,504
1870	23,955
1880	75,116
1890	180,300
1900	375,981

There has been no numbering of the people since 1890. The chief products of the state are lumber, coal, fish, wheat, oats, hops, horses, cattle, wool, butter, cheese, and general manufactures. The timber area is estimated at 12,000,000 acres. Upon some of this 100,000 feet per acre can be obtained. Averaging it all at 20,000 feet, the standing timber is 240,000,000,000 feet; its value in the forest is easily \$160,000,000, and its value on the ship or cut at present prices is fully \$240,000,000. If the state has 250 sawmills, with an annual capacity of 5,000,000,000 feet, and as many shingle mills with an annual capacity of 5,000,000,000 shingles. Some of the largest shingle mills of the world are located here.

"Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," so said the wise Shakespeare. His words regarding men will apply equally well to towns and cities. Locality will often times be sufficient to make a man a notable one, and ready to respond at once to the pulsation of trade. Other places, like Chicago, achieve greatness by the indomitable pluck, energy and will of the inhabitants, who, taking Nature by the throat, wrestle with her, and throwing her disadvantages to the winds, utilize the few advantages to make their place of abode a grand trade centre by means of liberal judgements to railways to make it a junction point from which radiates the arteries of trade in all directions. Other towns have greatness thrust upon them by means of some wonderful discovery that brings merchandise, men, ships and fashions there from the sheer necessity brought about by the event. Such a case was that of San Francisco in 1849, when the discovery of gold made a lazy Mexican seaport at once jump into being as an active American one. Seattle occupies an unique position. She combines all the three elements of greatness: locality, energy, and discovery. That her commanding and unrivalled position on Puget Sound assured her, and the lullabies of the waves washing her shores must have whispered to the sleeping infant that a great future awaited her; that as a maiden she would charm the eyes of suitors innumerable, and when she should be married to the Trade King, she would as a matron look with pride and satisfaction upon her numerous progeny of enterprises that would result from the union. She has achieved greatness. The sturdy pioneers who came to Seattle are responsible for the achievement. It was their true hands that made them build even better than they knew. They dreamed not that the bride attire would be as gorgeous as that of a Queen should be. The pioneers had plain tastes and the humble aspirations to convert the giants of the forest into merchandise, lumber and ship it to other markets, to cure and ship for food purposes the fish which swarm the Sound, and their supposed ultimate goal, "More was hardly hoped for. Seattle had greatness thrust upon her. Coal discoveries were made. The black diamonds of the coal pits brought capital and men to Seattle. She at once took position as the central point from which shipments should be made and supplies furnished. Money began to course and the channels of trade, and the stream of men who sought to make a comfortable livelihood from Seattle increased to a goodly number.

Factories, ship and business enterprises of all kinds came in quick succession. And then came further greatness—this time thrust upon her indeed. There was a gentle whisper at first, like the quiet ripple of a brook. It finally grew into the noisy roar of a cataract; the whisper said, "Gold in Alaska." Echo answered from the roar of many thousands, "There is gold for all in Klondike; gold for all who will take the trouble to pick it from the ground."

The news spread all over the world, and with it went the intelligence that Seattle, the Queen City of the North-west, occupied a great vantage point. She was the golden key to unlock the valuable treasure box of the diggings; that her people and energetic merchants were fully prepared to furnish transportation, outfit all things necessary for the enterprising gold-seekers; that superior advantages of every kind were being offered to those who wished to go further, and expected to stay within the Queen's realm.

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY MACHINERY.

By the aid of improved machinery, that which at the beginning of the century was the luxury of the rich is now the comfort of the poor. The labor and labour are no longer the sole factors of production. Assisted by machinery and tools, man's labour now converts the raw materials of nature into the useful, necessary and, in some cases, even the artistic paraphernalia of civilization with one-third of the exertion formerly necessary. Even Russia, the latest competitor in the industrial field, has, with the aid of machinery, more than doubled, since 1860, the individual output of those employed in her manufactures. In the course of twenty years (1870-1890) the number of persons employed in the American manufacturing has more than doubled, and the value of their product has nearly tripled. I mention these facts to show the important part that machinery now plays in modern industrial warfare. Few stop to think how much we are indebted to the inventor and machine designer for the comforts, luxuries and necessities of our daily life. The loom which weaves our silks, cottons and wools; the harvesting machines which reap our corn; the machine which binds our books; the machine which makes the penny daily possible. Our food, clothing, furniture, literature, all are produced by machinery which it is practically impossible to make or maintain without the modern machine tool—M. E. J. Orcutt, in *The Engineering Magazine* for June, 1898.

## THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

## A MODE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Persian Government, in order to steal a march on the foreigner, has hit on the system of partitioning the country amongst its own people, nearly half the fertile portions of the country being ceded to individuals under various conditions. It is supposed that these petty chiefs will, in the event of foreign invasion, fight for their own land apart from the action of the Imperial Government, but the system results in the utter impoverishment of the Treasury.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

PRIVATE ROAD AND RESIDENCE, 165, Queen's Road East. Mrs. HORTON. Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [853a]

## THE LEADING CATERERS.

## COMPARE OUR MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and LIQUORS to all others.

"THE GRILL ROOM." Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [30]

## TO THE DEAF.

A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. NEIGHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent 1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Dorset Lane, London, E.C. [72]

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS USED FOR OVER 30 YEARS With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness. Sole Agents for China, LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co. Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

## MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central. Head Office—TOKIO. Branch Offices—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN. Agents:—

Mitsui Coal Mines, Onoda Coal Mines, Kanada Coal Mines, Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited, New Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan, Cotton Cleaning and Wk. Co., Shanghai, Onoda Cement Company, Japan, Kanagatuchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan, The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited, Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan, Hayashi Clock Factory, Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [45]

## LET 'EM ALL COME TO YEE CHUN'S STUDIO.

at No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, where PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS on IVORY are executed at Moderate Prices. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [56a]

## S. PEN TING, SURGEON-DENTIST.

No. 10, DIAGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free. Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [43]

## DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST. No. 4, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 8th March 1899. [11a]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"INDRAPURA." Captain A. Narsall, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [568a]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship.

"TAMSAI MARU." Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 10th July, 1899. [895a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship.

"PATROCLOS." Captain Dickens, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th instant. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [872a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE. THE Company's Steamship.

"MORAVIA." Captain A. Calabrese, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [907a]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"BENGLOE." Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant. For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th July, 1899. [886a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR TIENTSIN. THE Company's Steamship.

"KWEIYANG." Captain Osterberg, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 10th July, 1899. [899a]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"GLENGYLE." Captain H. Hill, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents. Hongkong, 8th July, 1899. [892a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship.

"TSINAN." Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 24th instant, Noon. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamship. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1899. [877a]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S "NEW YORK" LINE. FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE New Steamship.

"YANGTZE." H. Allen, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 29th July. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th June, 1899. [785a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE British Steamship.

"GHAZEE." will be despatched for the above port on or about the 31st July, 1899.

STEAMERS. "MOGUL." Early August. "BRAEMAR." Middle August. "SUKH." At intervals of 2 weeks. "ARGYLL." "JOHN SANDERSON." "AFGHANISTAN." For Freight, apply to DODDWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [908a]

## For Sale.

NOW READY. HONGKONG RACES, 1899. THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH'S" ACCOUNT OF THE 1899 RACE MEETING.

With TABULATED STATEMENTS OF PLACED and UNPLACED PONIES, JOCKEYS and OWNERS. PRICE 6 CENTS. Only a limited Number printed. Send Orders early to The Manager, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 50, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 6th March, 1899.

## Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE. THE Steamship.

"SILESIA." having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 15th instant, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th July, 1899. [863a]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENLEDI" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 8th July, 1899. [888a]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" have this Day been removed to No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, (the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. POWELL & Co.) to which address all communications should be addressed. ETH. F. SKERTCHLY, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

## KUHN &amp; KOMOR.

(21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD) JUST RECEIVED.

A COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PLAIN SILK and SUNSHADES. [42]

## THE MUTUAL STORES.

(SUB AGENTS LIPTON LIMITED.) 26, 28 & 30, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.

JUST ARRIVED PER S.S. "YAMATA MARU."

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FRESH AUSTRALIAN CREAMERY BUTTER 80 CENTS PER LB. [535a]

Hongkong, 27th June, 1899.

## GRIMAULT'S SYRUP.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

All suffering from Catarrhs, Consumption, Obstruction, Coughs, or Colds, and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take GRIMAULT'S SYRUP HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation, where all other medicines have failed. Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of Blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly. A full room demonstrated by the cure of a young man, and the healthy appearance of Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in all bottles, between 10 and 150 centimes.

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